



William Backmaster, Editor.

EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA.

Vast numbers of emigrants from different parts of the United States have chosen to take the land route through the State of Missouri, and companies are daily starting at points in the western parts of that State to take up their line of march. That time is said to be the latter part of May, after the grass has grown to be cut on to feed the animals in the caravans.

It seems that no less than twenty five thousand people have already arrived and are encamped in that State. Most of the companies ascribed the Missouri river and arrived at Independence, whence they scattered themselves to the different villages that could shelter them; but great numbers have found no other shelter than what their tents afforded.

One of the companies left Boston in March and expected to make an easy passage across the continent, but their progress has been arrested, and six of the company have returned to this city, fully convinced that the journey cannot be prosecuted with safety. Mr. Robert C. Nichols of Roxbury was one of these, and from his account much may be learned of the prospects of those who are now on the western border of the State of Missouri.

It seems from his report that 25,000 have already arrived at Independence and are waiting there, in the villages beyond, for the grass to grow, and the numbers now daily arriving, that three thousand of those who are waiting to undertake a journey of 2000 miles through a wilderness almost destitute of food have left their homes without making any inquiry as to the provision which should be made for so long a journey, and that their equipments are generally very inadequate.

It has been supposed by many that the numbers traveling this way would make the route more safe than by any one of two companies were going; but as the grass on the way is much depended on to feed the teams it is clear that the more numerous the caravans the more danger there will be of starvation. Not much game is found there, and a single company has never been fully supplied with meat from wild animals. How then can forty to fifty thousands expect to get a large portion of their living from the forest? It will be impossible.

But old men and young men are full of the idea. They mean to live by gold. They are pressing on without provision and without consideration, and the prospect is that many will starve by the way. The old guides and hunters foresee these evils and refuse to undertake.

Some of the companies are well equipped and will carry provisions enough with them to last for four or five months. But the great majority of those who are pressing on are very poorly provided with means. There must be rob or starve on the way. The wealthy emigrants for the most part consider it dangerous to go in such company. Many who are waiting there are of dissipated habits; some have already spent their all in gambling, and hope to retrieve their fortunes by picking up gold.

In addition to this the cholera has appeared among the emigrants and carried off numbers. On the 27th of April this disorder attacked the village of Shirley, in Boone county, and 300 to 400 inhabitants died. On the 30th, after a short stay, the cholera broke out in the Missouri and daily took numbers. The route by land through Missouri is certainly less safe by the numbers who will travel that way, for they cannot much assist each other in case of a want of provisions.

RIOT IN NEW YORK.

A most scandalous riot took place last week (Thursday evening) in the streets of New York. Twenty five at least were killed, and a large number were wounded. The police officers were found insufficient to keep order, and a number of military companies were called out. The mob, 10 to 20,000 in numbers, put out the city lights, and the leaders threw stones and other missiles at the soldiers. Finally they were ordered to fire on the multitude and they obeyed. The consequence was what might be expected—the mob dispersed.

Now, readers, can you imagine the cause of all this confusion and bloodshed? No foreign enemy was near to be expected. No complaint of any existing law was heard. No oppression of rule was apprehended or imagined. What was the riot for? Why a foreign play, actor was to perform in one of the public theatres; but he had a petty quarrel with an American player, and therefore he must not be permitted any longer to show himself on the boards.

This was the sole cause of the riot last week in the great city of New York. It is said that many were killed who were not concerned in the riot. Very likely, but they were in very bad company; they had no business to be out in the streets at that late hour from dancing and such like.

It will be better in future to permit such fellows as Maccarty and Forrest to settle their own disputes. The lives of such players are not half so valuable as some that were lost in the fray. Let these theatre men fight their own battles and not trouble gentlemen with their quarrels.

We learn that the inquest on the dead bodies was closed on Monday. A New York paper says: "The jury, after two hours' consultation, rendered a verdict justifying the use of military force in suppressing the mob, but at the same time indirectly censuring the authorities for not previously employing a stronger body of civil police. The verdict is to the following effect:—

That the individuals in question came to their deaths by gun shot wounds, fired by the military during the riot, before the Opera House, on Thursday evening, 10th May instant, by order of the civil authorities of the city of New York, and that the authorities in giving the order to fire upon the mob, were further believing that a larger number of the police had been ordered out, the necessity of a resort to the use of the military might have been avoided."

It seems from the latest accounts that the steamer California had not started from San Francisco on account of the desertion of all the hands, who had gone to the mines. This steamer has been long expected at Panama to take passengers who were waiting there to be conveyed to California. But we learn that other means of conveyance have come to the relief of those who have long waited at Panama.

The report that the French troops (14,000) had entered Rome is confirmed. The revolutionary leaders had fled. The people offered no resistance to the French troops.

The Portland Advertiser says a slough called Nine Meadow, over which the Kennebec Railroad passes, in the town of Greene, suddenly gave way on Tuesday and five gravel cars were swallowed up; the men had barely time to escape with life.

To SUBSCRIBERS. Those who are in arrears for more than a year's subscription will be very much by forwarding the money to us by mail and we shall be much obliged to them for such a favor.

People continue to ask how much tar should be used to prevent the depredations of birds on planted corn? A pint of tar will be enough for half a bushel of corn. Put it in a pan full of warm water. One quarter of a pound of saltpetre may be put into the tar and water without injury.

The Ladies Book for June contains a fine engraving of a "View from West Point," a colored Plate of Fashions, Maine, and a view of the "Entrance Hall at Mount Vernon," and two engravings of Ianthe and the Flower Girl, with the usual variety of tales, miscellany, &c.,—a very good number.

Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

PROSPECTS OF FRUIT. The late winter has been characterized by some peculiarities in its effects on trees and plants that are not of an ordinary nature. It is considered a year of unusual severity, as a much greater number of days than usual were so cold that the thermometer fell below zero. There was, moreover, but little snow on the ground to serve as a protection to the fruit buds.

The injury to peach trees in particular is also severe. The flower buds of the tender varieties, in latter low situations were nearly all destroyed, while the harder kind, and those on higher lands, but partially injured and have escaped entirely. Yet the extent of the injury cannot be correctly estimated by the position of buds which have escaped, so far as to blossom, for many of those who have undoubtedly been much debilitated by the severity of the weather, that they will fail to produce fruit.

On the other hand, we find that the Antwerp raspberry—previously tender as it is—has escaped, when unprotected, almost without injury, and we have rarely seen it present so vigorous an appearance. The plum, cherry, and pear trees, too, are blossoming remarkably well. We were induced by the statements which have been made in some of the papers, that the flower buds of the cherry as well as the peach were destroyed, to make particular observation, and we have not yet been able to discover the first instance of the kind.

The fruit trees are so backward that they are in little danger from late frosts. They are about ten days later than last year. We may therefore calculate with good probability upon a fair crop of all the common fruits except peaches. [Worcester Spy.]

FROM SAN FRANCISCO. The New Orleans Picayune of May 15th publishes letters from San Francisco under date of March 24th and 27th, from which we glean the following facts: I have been on shore but a short time, and have been surprised with everything that I see. The old guides and hunters foresee these evils and refuse to undertake.

Some of the companies are well equipped and will carry provisions enough with them to last for four or five months. But the great majority of those who are pressing on are very poorly provided with means. There must be rob or starve on the way. The wealthy emigrants for the most part consider it dangerous to go in such company. Many who are waiting there are of dissipated habits; some have already spent their all in gambling, and hope to retrieve their fortunes by picking up gold.

In addition to this the cholera has appeared among the emigrants and carried off numbers. On the 27th of April this disorder attacked the village of Shirley, in Boone county, and 300 to 400 inhabitants died. On the 30th, after a short stay, the cholera broke out in the Missouri and daily took numbers. The route by land through Missouri is certainly less safe by the numbers who will travel that way, for they cannot much assist each other in case of a want of provisions.

There are two or three firms who monopolize the business of the place, who engage employment was selling their goods by retail to the natives, and taking their pay in tallow and hides—the former shipped to the United States, and the latter to Valparaiso. Since the fever broke out, they have used their money in speculation and buying goods from vessels, which arrive in abundance, from Mexico, Chili, Peru, the Sandwich Islands, &c.

It will yet be a month before parties can leave this place with safety, owing to the snow and mud. I have some doubts whether the present town of San Francisco will continue to be the place of business. It is situated a few miles from the bay, and is a half mile from the water, and the vessels cannot approach closer than a half mile from the city, owing to a flat which extends directly in front of it. Vessels are consequently obliged to be lightened, and the goods are again to be shipped up the bay into the interior. There are other sites up the bay more suitable, and I should not be surprised to see an attempt made to change the site of the town. The town is worth in San Francisco \$5000 to \$8000 each.

So far as one can learn, the gold stories are all true. The consequence is, that labor, rents, provisions, &c., are enormously high. Two property for cash is beyond any thing ever heard of in a new country, and lots are selling in this place from five to twenty thousand dollars. Carpenters wage \$8 to \$10 per day.

FROM THE INTERIOR. New York, Thursday, A. M. The steamer Falcon arrived this morning, having left Chagres on the 5th inst. Neither the California or Oregon had arrived at Panama on the 4th.

Every body at Panama had been provided with conveyance in ships to San Francisco. The vessels were the ships Humboldt, Sophie, Norman, Cincinnati, Howard, Harriet, Sylph, Seymore, and Brig Copeland. Ship Nimitz sailed 2d May.

The rainy season had commenced at Chagres, and the river was rising. The steamer Oregon now runs to Cruces.

There had been a riot at Panama recently caused by lawless rowdies among the American immigrants. The Governor of the Province complained to the U. S. Consul, and the matter has been settled. It appeared that both natives and Americans were to blame. A military force is hereafter to be kept in readiness to prevent a repetition of the disturbance.

SENTENCES. In the Municipal Court, George F. Baker, Henry Briscoe, and James Morrill, were sentenced by Judge Perkins to the State Prison for various store-breakings. The places robbed were the stores of Parker & Hamilton, Henry W. Stone, and John F. Snow. Also, the ship Faneuil Hall. Morrill, who was implicated in all four of the robberies, was sentenced to eleven years at hard labor in the State Prison; Briscoe, implicated in three charges, to ten years, and Baker to two attempts, to eight years in the State Prison.

FIRE AT CAMBRIDGE. The fire in Cambridge Wednesday was at the residence of Col. Ed. and Brown, on Main street, near Cross St. The barn, shed and out buildings were completely destroyed, but the house was preserved, though not without material injury to the back part.

Mrs. Silas Stearnes was thrown from a carriage, near Fox's factory, in Worcester city last evening, and instantly killed, her neck having been broken. She was about 40 years old.

ROBBERY AT NANTUCKET. The dwelling-house of Levi Starbuck, Esq., was entered on the evening of the 13th inst., at about 7 o'clock, and robbed of a trunk containing more than \$100 in bank bills and specie, and other valuable papers.

MORTALITY. Deaths in this city for the week ending Friday, May 11, 78. Males 45, females 33.

The Canada, Capt. Jenkins, with 82 passengers, arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, making, with two exceptions the quickest passage on record.

ESCAPE. Seven convicts of the Halifax Penitentiary recently escaped—alone a schooner from one of the wharves, and proceeded to Liverpool, N.S., where they left the vessel and made off.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS. Samuel Holmes, Marlehead; Joseph D. Tuck, Beverly; Charles R. Tuttle, Amherst, N. H.; Selden F. White, Keene; Asa Chapman, Middlebury, Vt.

POSTMASTERS. Ezekiah R. Haskell has been appointed postmaster at Deer Isle, Me; Caleb Hersey at Haverhill, Mass.

NORFOLK COUNTY RAILROAD. This road was opened to Blackstone on Tuesday. The Directors with an invited company of gentlemen passed over to Blackstone, a distance of thirty six miles from Boston. The Norfolk county road commences at Dedham center and passes through South Dedham, Walpole, Wrentham, Franklin and Bellingham to Blackstone—a distance of 26 miles from Dedham.

For the present the cars pass over the Providence road and Dedham Branch to Dedham—A writer in the Times says:

Having had the pleasure of being one of the invited company yesterday, we took a seat in the car at 10 o'clock. At 11, at which time it left the Providence station. Two or three sports from the "iron horse," and away we went, the car bounding in fine cheer and sociality. Passing through the intermediate towns we came to a halt simultaneously with the discharge of the first gun of a salute of thirteen at Walpole, 18 1/2 miles distant from our starting point. Flats were flying, and people standing, with glad looks, at the triumph of this work of improvement. The echo of the last gun was hardly lost, when we proceeded onward. Passing through North Wrentham, five miles farther on, amidst a New England country beyond all comparison, at the triumph of this work of improvement. The echo of the last gun was hardly lost, when we proceeded onward. Passing through North Wrentham, five miles farther on, amidst a New England country beyond all comparison, at the triumph of this work of improvement.

The London Money market continues steady. English securities are on the advance, and there is an improved demand for American Stocks. Exportations of specie were materially checked by the Niagara's advances. Continental districts, however, continue to act prejudicially in England upon most of our articles of produce, and manufacture accounts from Manchester are no better. The diminution of business arising from absence of foreign orders being the main feature of the report, there has been a slight improvement in the Liverpool Cotton market for American demand, but Egyptian and Brazil have declined. At the London Corn Exchange on Friday there was scarcely any business done. Floating stocks of Indian corn on the coast of buyers at 22 1/2 a bushel. Good brands of flour were in demand at 24s, without attracting attention.

A recent severe frost in the south of France caused immense injury to the mulberry trees, which, up to the 15th inst., had been in the full bloom of the season, and caused a rise of two shillings per pound for silk. The steamer Herman arrived at Cowes from New York on 3d inst.

The private letters and newspapers received from the island are full of the accounts of the death by starvation, in all the horrors which have been marked that awful condition. In the western workhouses, the paupers are dying in hundreds. In truth, matters are getting bad to worse.

FRANCE. The breach between the President and his cousin Napoleon Bonaparte, is now complete. At the latter end of last week, immediately after the return of the latter from Madrid, a violent altercation took place, the result of which would have been under ordinary circumstances, an appeal to arms.

The result which occasioned this outbreak, is stated as follows: After a great deal of recrimination, Mr. Napoleon Bonaparte, declared to the President he was a bastard, and told him that he was not only a bastard, but an eagle's nest, but that the whole of the Bonaparte family had been made of mud.

The cholera in Paris is on the increase. Old Dupont d'Elre, who is 83 years of age, is suffering from an attack of it. The approaching electoral struggle occupies the journals and the minds of the people. It will probably be chosen a member of the Legislature.

PORT OF THE FRENCH WAR STEAMERS returned to London from Civita Vecchia on the 28th, when preparations were immediately made for the arrival of a detachment of 5000 infantry, 2 batteries of artillery, and several squadrons cavalry, which was expected would sail for Italy on the 2d inst.

This movement might lead to the supposition that Gen. Oudinot expected resistance at Rome. However that may be, it is stated that the march would not wait for reinforcement to march, a column of 6000 men having already been directed towards that city.

The news of the arrival of the French has created a great sensation at Rome, where it was said Gen. Avaziano had got 20,000 men under arms to meet them. Another report states that the Romans did not wait for the arrival of the French troops, to rise against the triumvirate. Mazzini had, according to the statement, died, and the population of the city was in a state of confusion.

At Paris on 3d inst. it was reported at the Bourse, and generally credited, that the government had received a dispatch announcing the flight of the Emperor Napoleon, and the flight of the Republicans, and that the Emperor had fled to the Swiss frontier. The funds were favorably affected by these reports.

GENERAL SUMMARY. Official notice of the intervention of Russia in Hungary has been received at Paris. It is placed on the disposal of Austria is 80,000. Another account states the number to 100,000.

The war in Hungary, so far, at least, as Austria is concerned, is daily assuming a more serious character. The Emperor's army is not only defeated and driven to the edge of Hungary, it is not only the country altogether. Their undoubted success has carried dismay to the heart of the empire, and Vienna desires their triumph and the Emperor's return to the capital.

The first transport of Russian soldiers was expected to arrive by railway from the frontiers of Croatia on the 10th inst. The march field has an area of four square miles, and is a fine example of an encampment as well as for a field of battle.

Foreigners are not allowed to stay at Vienna. The disorders in Hungary tend to modify the tone of Austria in Piedmont. Radezky has received orders to march to the frontiers of Piedmont, and a treaty of peace has accordingly been concluded.

The king of Prussia has again quarrelled with his parliament, and has definitely refused to accept the imperial crown of Major Wobler, on the 29th, the second chamber having passed some obnoxious resolutions against holding Berlin longer in a state of siege, was forthwith dissolved by royal ordinance. This gave rise to a dispute to the people of Berlin, and the immediate cause of a popular commotion, which was for the time suppressed by the soldiers, but not until more blood had been shed.

We have intelligence from Berlin to the effect that the Prussian army was to the first of May. Matters continue in much the same state as before. The number of the military with the city has been increased.

It is rumored that Prussia is about to enter into an alliance with Russia and Austria, against Hungary. The war in Schleswig continues, and the promised peace seems still very distant.

From Bohemia we hear that the peasants are arming themselves with scythes, and are preparing for a revolution. The Sicilians, beaten at all points, have virtually submitted to the King of Naples, the French皇帝 having negotiated successfully for favorable conditions.

Later advices by the overland mail confirm to the fullest extent the previous accounts of the charge of drunkenness of Major Wobler. Commercial reports continue highly favorable.

CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS. From a table in the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, it appears that the whole number of deaths in that city for the week ending March 3, to the week ending April 28, was 2113, of which 1078, or a fraction more than half, were by cholera. We give no number of deaths reported as cholera, beginning at the week ending March 3, which were 26; March 10, 50; 17th, 115; 24th, 287; 31st, 348; April 7, 117; 14th, 73; 21st, 101; 28th, 70.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Monday with 82 passengers. We extract the following from the paper:

The news was forwarded by the usual medium of Express and Telegraph, and would have reached Boston for the evening papers of the 13th inst. The steamer had been delayed by the Bay of Fundy, the express steamer having been detained on the other side of the Bay by a severe storm.

The dates are from Paris to the effect of the 2d inst. The Canada will probably reach New York this morning.

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ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON FROM CHAGRES.

The Falcon steamer has arrived. Neither the California nor the Oregon had arrived at Panama up to the 4th of May. There was a sufficient number of vessels at Panama to take all the diggings.

The rainy season had set in; and the Chagres river was so high that steamers can go up as far as Cruces. The Gorgona road was so muddy that it was hard to get over.

The Governor requests the cooperation of the United States consuls in securing the maintenance of the peace among the Americans on the Isthmus.

The Chilean steam packet from the north arrived at Valparaiso March 24th, bringing \$470,000. A great many vessels had sailed from Valparaiso for California; 18 in February, 21 in March to the 26th inclusive. The barquentine Pampeluna sailed from Valparaiso March 23d for Coquimbo. There were still in port 1500 tons of various furs for California. On the 23d, of the capture caused by over exertion, T. C. Clough, of Knifield, Mass.

At Valparaiso flour was quoted \$5 75 a bag; copper \$14 44.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO. New Orleans papers of the 9th state that the meetings had been held at San Francisco, at which resolutions were passed for the organization of a legislative assembly, composed of 15 members, charged with framing laws for the preservation of order and the protection of trade. It was also resolved to elect three delegates.

Another letter, dated Vera Cruz, 24th ult., says it was reported that the people of California had organized a Government, which would be a violent alteration of the existing one, and would annul his order prohibiting foreigners from working the mines.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WATERTOWN, N. Y. A telegraphic dispatch from Utica, dated Tuesday, May 15, states that a disastrous fire had broken out in Watertown, N. Y. The following is the contents of the despatch:

An extra from the office of the Northern States Gazette, gives the particulars of a disastrous fire which occurred at Watertown, N. Y., on Sunday, May 13.

The fire destroyed nearly all the business part of the village, including three banks, the post office, three printing offices, the Surrogate's office, two hotels, and thirty stores.

Loss about \$250,000, which is insured as follows: Etna, Hartford, \$30,000; Protection, \$30,000; Long Island, \$14,000; Hartford, \$6000; Columbia, \$6000; Howard, \$5000; Merchants, \$6,000; Mutual, \$6,000; Fireman's, \$5000; Protection, New Jersey, \$5000; Fireman's, Albany, \$2000; Saratoga, Mutual, \$2000; North Western, \$4000. Total \$121,000.

There are also several other companies whose losses have not yet been ascertained. The fire originated by accident in the wood-house of the American Hotel.

APPOINTMENTS. The following appointments to office have been officially announced. Department of the Interior. George Lunt of Mass., to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, vice Robert Rantow, Jr. removed.

Charles Dorens, Jr. of Mass., to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, vice Isaac O. Barnes, removed. Thomas H. Kent, of Md., to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Maryland, and James H. Kent, as heretofore published.

Post Office Department. Wm. V. Brady, New York. Wm. Hayden, Boston, Mass. Lewis Benedict, Albany, N. Y. Matthew Merrill, Charleston, Mass. Charles H. Smith, New York. Lester P. Bridget, Burlington, Vt.

May 15. The cholera in the interior of the State has been spreading rapidly. The husband of the woman tried for murder, at Chatham, killed Mr. Freeman, at Independence, Mo., on the 10th inst. He also shot Capt. Steward. Ex-Governor Boggs, formerly of Missouri, writes from Sonoma, California, that he has acquired great wealth, and that he will not be induced to return and live in the States.

Senator Benton has published an address to the people of Missouri, in which he has taken grounds against the instructions of the Legislature. He has declined a public dinner.

DAMAGES. John Flagg has recovered \$800 damages against the town of Millbury, for injuries sustained through a bad road in the town. William C. Smith and wife have recovered \$100 damages from the Western Railroad Corporation, for injury sustained by the latter, in consequence of the train having been so soon set in motion from the station at East Brookfield, where she was stopped. A motion for a writ of habeas corpus was denied by Judge Shaw. Wm. V. Boyington has recovered \$950 at Springfield, for the burning of his shop through a spark from one of the company's engines.

RETURNING CALIFORNIANS. We learn from the Traveller that six members of the Mutual Willing California Company, which left this city for California overland via St. Louis returned on Saturday last, after going as far as Kansas, beyond Independence, Mo.—Three of them belonged to Roxbury, named Chas. Peck, Robert Nichols, and David Hall. The three others belonged to Leominster, Mass. viz: a Mr. Darling and his son, and one whose name we did not learn. A portion of the Company, under the command of Major Webster, were pressing on to California. One of the number (name unknown) died of cholera.

WASHINGTON, May 12th. Hon. Daniel Danan, of Ohio, a member of the late Congress, from the State of Ohio, is lying down, seriously ill at his lodgings in this city, where he has been confined since last autumn.

The defection of Major Scott, late Navy Agent at Washington Navy Yard, is set on foot in the State of Ohio, and is expected to be about 14 years. Speculation is assigned as the proximate cause.

On Sunday night the post office at Westfield, Mass., was entered through the window, and destroyed by a number of letters. Some were destroyed on the spot, but money which lay exposed was not touched. Some months since the same office was robbed in a similar manner, but the letters were not touched, the perpetrators, though the stolen letters were found near the town.

MAINE. Governor Dana has been re-elected to his office by the Legislature of Maine—the vote in the Senate being 26 to 2—and on Monday he communicated his message to the two branches. In this document he touches upon national politics, noticing the election of President Fremont, and the strong Free Soil ground in regard to slavery in the new territories.

THE NATIONAL LAMENES. Capt. Wm. F. White passed on Wednesday afternoon in fatigue, and in a state of complete prostration, in good numbers, and during his passage through the streets attracted universal attention. This favorite corps was never in a more flourishing condition.

ACCIDENT. On Wednesday last, as one of the laborers employed in digging a drain at the head of Broadway, was leaning over to remove a stone, a fellow-workman brought down his pickaxe, and striking the man on the head, the stone fell upon his head. The wound was properly dressed by Dr. Goodhue.

Major George W. Whistler, who went to Rome to superintend the building of railroads, died in St. Petersburg on the morning of April 16, after a long illness originating from cholera.

A GRATUITOUS FACT.—At a meeting of the Church Education Society, held in Dublin, the Rev. Dr. O'Sullivan stated, on the authority of a letter, on which the fallacy might be placed, that since the flight of the Pope from his capital, no less than 70,000 copies of the Bible had been sold in that city alone.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 16th inst., at St. Mary's Church, by Rev.



